



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

asses. The idea that they are the remnant of the inner toe is, in my opinion, untenable, chiefly because this toe has been the first to disappear in all ungulates.

LAWRENCE IRWELL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15, 1900.

#### TRANSMISSIBILITY OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE With reference to the difficulties in the way of such heredity mentioned by Professor Sedgwick in his address printed in your issue of the 6th of this month, would not modifications induced by diet during a whole lifetime have the greatest chance of being transmitted and becoming permanent in the race? By such experiment would not the reproductive cells be equally affected with the rest? These modifications could be influential during the whole lifetime, commencing even in the embryonic and antenatal stages. Thus the influence of ancestral and homochronous heredity would be, as far as possible, obviated. To learn if such a test has ever been attempted, and for any particulars, I should be much obliged.

C. G. S.

23 UP. BEDFORD PLACE, LONDON, W. C.  
June 29, 1900.

#### CURRENT NOTES ON METEOROLOGY.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER  
BUREAU.

VOL. I. of the annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau has been issued. This volume contains the monthly and annual summaries for 1898, with the customary administrative report. In the latter, special attention is given to the West Indian service of the Weather Bureau. The following points seem worthy of note. In connection with the river and flood service it is stated that "during the next two years, if sufficient funds are available for the purpose, it is proposed to prepare a comprehensive work on the entire navigable water régime, giving a complete history of all river stations, elevations above tide-water, rate of flow of water, and data for flood forecasting." The health of the men in the West Indian division is stated to have been remarkably good. "Although almost all have suffered more or less from trop-

ical fevers, and the debilitating effects of the climate, yet the continuity of observation has been interrupted by sickness only at Santiago."

#### THE AURORA AUSTRALIS.

IN *Ciel et Terre* for May 16th, Arctowski publishes a short paper on his observations of the aurora australis made during the recent trip of the *Belgica*. There were in all 62 observations. The phenomenon generally appeared between 7 p. m. and 2 a. m., the maximum intensity coming most frequently between 9 and 10 p. m. The maximum frequency did not come during the months of polar night, and the intensity was manifestly greatest at the equinoxes. Arctowski finds a striking similarity in the appearance of the aurora borealis as observed by Nordenskiöld on the *Vega* in 1878-79, and described by him, and the aurora australis as observed on the *Belgica* expedition.

R. DEC. WARD.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

#### NOTES ON OCEANOGRAPHY.

##### THE DANISH 'INGOLF' EXPEDITION.

SINCE the publication of Mohn's great work on the results of the Norwegian Atlantic Expedition, the most important contribution to our knowledge of hydrographic conditions in the North Atlantic has doubtless been Knudsen's recent memoir (The Danish Ingolf Expedition, Vol. I., Part 1, Cöpenhagen, 1899). Knudsen has made a substantial improvement on the Negretti-Zambra deep-sea thermometer. While salinity determinations are of first importance in establishing the relations between the waters of the Gulf Stream Drift and Arctic currents, it is interesting to note that he did not use the hydrometer except as a check, but relied exclusively on the use of the chlorine coefficient, calculating the total salts from the amount of chlorine found in each water-sample by titration. He agrees with Pettersson that this convenient method gives the most accurate results. The gas analyses are especially numerous and valuable. The content of nitrogen has been used, in connection with temperature, to distinguish polar and Gulf stream water; the degree of 'supersaturation' of the surface-water with oxygen has been found to be in pro-